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574. *Amphispiza belli* (Cass.).

574a. *Amphispiza belli cinerea* (Townsend).

574.1. *Amphispiza nevadensis* (Ridgw.).

The question might arise as to which species the form *cinerea* belongs as a race. I have learned nothing definite in regard to this, so until someone finds otherwise, it might stand as it is, though the probabilities point toward its relationship with *A. nevadensis*. — JOSEPH GRINNELL, *Pasadena, Cal.*

The Blue-winged Warbler (*Helminthophila pinus*) in Eastern Massachusetts. — On the afternoon of May 15, 1897, while collecting among some scattered bushes and low trees on the edge of a swampy wood in the section of Boston known as Dorchester, near the West Roxbury and Hyde Park lines, I came across a bird of this species. When first seen the bird was sitting on the outer branch of a small bush about ten yards from me. While I was watching, it suddenly flew directly toward me for about ten or twelve feet after an insect, which it caught while on the wing, poising itself for a moment in the air and then returning to the same bush, immediately passing through to the other side where it was lost to view.

Although this species has been taken in West Roxbury and also in Dedham, it is a rare bird in Massachusetts and worthy of note. — FOSTER H. BRACKETT, *Boston, Mass.*

Chestnut-sided Warbler in Eastern Kansas. — While collecting birds on Oct. 12, 1896, I shot an adult male Chestnut-sided Warbler (*Dendroica pensylvanica*) in the fall moult, near Chestnut's Ford on the north bank of the Pottawatomie River, one mile southwest of town. It was feeding among some maple bushes at the water's edge when I first noticed it, being attracted by its familiar note.

There are only two other records, to my knowledge, of the capture of this bird in Kansas, which I quote from Goss. "Taken at Leavenworth in May, 1871, by Prof. J. A. Allen, and near Topeka, May 2, 1873, by Prof. E. A. Popenoe." — WALTER S. COLVIN, *Osawatomie, Kans.*

The Aërial Song of the Maryland Yellow-throat. — The flight song of the Maryland Yellow-throat (*Geothlypis trichas*) one finds stated in many of the leading manuals as never heard until late July or August. This miss-statement, known to be such by many ornithologists, I have never seen questioned.

I have noted this flight song in Eastern Massachusetts as early as May 16, only about a week after their arrival, and heard it off and on throughout the rest of May, June, and July. — REGINALD HEBER HOWE, JR., *Longwood, Mass.*

Mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*) at Taunton, Mass. — Mr. A. R. Sharp of this city shot and presented to me a fine specimen of this bird

on Nov. 11, 1897. It proved to be a female in good condition and its stomach contained a number of seeds and part of the skin of a tomato. The plumage showed no signs of wear and tear which would brand it as an escaped cage bird.

It was killed just outside of this city near Mr. Sharp's farm, and was mistaken for a Shrike at the time.

This is very late in the season for a Mockingbird to be found so far north, yet I cannot think that it had recently been in captivity.—A. C. BENT, *Taunton, Mass.*

Late Nesting of the Carolina Wren in Monongalia Co., W. Va.—On August 21, 1897, while driving along the road near Morgantown, W. Va. I discovered, among the dangling roots on the upper side of the road, a nest of the Carolina Wren (*Thryothorus ludovicianus*) containing five fresh eggs. The position of the nest very much resembled that of the Louisiana Water Thrush (*Seiurus motacilla*) and had I not got out to positively identify the nest, would not have known it was occupied. The old bird allowed me to approach very closely, placing my hand on the side of the nest before she left. She then fluttered out and down along the side of the road into some bushes.—J. WARREN JACOBS, *Waynesburg, Pa.*

Hemiura leucogastra (Gould)—A Correction.—In 'The Auk' for October, 1897 (Vol. XIV, pp. 409, 410) I maintained that Baird's determination of *Troglodytes leucogaster* Gould should be accepted, since Baird had Gould's type before him, while Messrs. Sclater, Salvin, and Godman who determined Gould's bird differently, did not have the advantage of an acquaintance with the type. Mr. H. C. Oberholser has called my attention to the fact that Gould's type afterwards came into the possession of the British Museum (as shown in Vol. VI of the Brit. Mus. Cat. of Birds, p. 285, 1881) and proved to be the *Cyphorhinus pusillus* of Sclater, confirming the determination made by Messrs. Sclater and Salvin in 1873. That Baird had what purported to be Gould's type of *Troglodytes leucogaster* cannot be doubted; that he could have confounded a *Hemiura* and a *Thryothorus* is incredible; the natural inference is that some confusion of labels among the skins received from Gould may have been the cause of Baird's wrong identification.—WALTER FAXON, *Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, Cambridge, Mass.*

Bicknell's Thrush on Mt. Ktaadn, Maine.—On June 22 and 23, 1897, I made a short visit to Mt. Ktaadn, Maine, partly for the purpose of ornithological observation. On the 22d I heard three Bicknell's Thrushes (*Turdus aliciae bicknelli*) singing along the Southwest Slide, and on the 23d I heard the same three and two more besides, one pretty well up the